

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-1804

Patrick J. Caslin House

40 Church Lane

Cockeysville, Baltimore County

Circa 1926

Private

The Patrick J. Caslin House reflects the early 20th century history of the small community of Texas as it grew from a modest quarry town into one of the largest limestone-producing communities in Baltimore County. The architecture of the dwelling, including form and minimal ornament, is typical of many residential buildings constructed in small towns throughout Baltimore County in the 1920s. According to prior documentation, the Patrick J. Caslin House was built in 1926 with materials acquired from Sears, Roebuck, and Company.

The dwelling, located at 40 Church Lane, was constructed circa 1926. The two-and-a-half-story American foursquare dwelling is detailed with modest Craftsman style elements. The two-bay wide wood frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and features a solid random rubble stone foundation and a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. One stretcher bond brick chimney bisects the west elevation of the dwelling. The house fronts south on and sits on a level, grassy lot on the north side of Church Lane. The façade, or south elevation, is two bays wide with a side entry. One flush-and-lighted single-leaf wood door and three grouped 1/1 vinyl windows pierce the first story. These openings are sheltered by a full-width, two-bay porch with a half-hipped roof supported by tapered Craftsman style wood posts that sit on stone piers. A circa 1990 square-edged wood balustrade spans one of the bays. The second story is pierced by four 1/1 vinyl windows that are paired on the two bays. A half-hipped dormer, clad in asphalt shingles, rises from the roof and features a two-light sliding vinyl window. All façade openings have vinyl surrounds and sills. A one-story, one-bay wide vinyl-clad projection with a half-hipped roof and inset rear porch extends from the north elevation.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1804

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic

other

Patrick J. Caslin House

2. Location

street and number 40 Church Lane

not for publication

city, town Cockeysville

vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Reverend F. P. Keough

street and number 101 Church Lane

telephone Not Available

city, town Cockeysville

state MD

zip code 21030

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse

liber Not Available folio Not Available

city, town Towson

tax map 51

tax parcel 233

tax ID number 0811017270

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-1804

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Patrick J. Caslin House, located at 40 Church Lane, was constructed circa 1926. The two-and-a-half-story American foursquare dwelling is detailed with modest Craftsman style elements. The two-bay wide wood frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and features a solid random rubble stone foundation and a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. One stretcher bond brick chimney bisects the west elevation of the dwelling. The house fronts south on and sits on a level, grassy lot on the north side of Church Lane. The façade, or south elevation, is two bays wide with a side entry. One flush-and-lighted single-leaf wood door and three grouped 1/1 vinyl windows pierce the first story. These openings are sheltered by a full-width, two-bay porch with a half-hipped roof supported by tapered Craftsman style wood posts that sit on stone piers. A circa 1990 square-edged wood balustrade spans one of the bays. The second story is pierced by four 1/1 vinyl windows that are paired on the two bays. A half-hipped dormer, clad in asphalt shingles, rises from the roof and features a two-light sliding vinyl window. All façade openings have vinyl surrounds and sills. A one-story, one-bay wide vinyl-clad projection with a half-hipped roof and inset rear porch extends from the north elevation.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-1804

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates circa 1926

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates circa 1926

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Patrick J. Caslin House reflects the early 20th century history of the small community of Texas as it grew from a modest quarry town into one of the largest limestone-producing communities in Baltimore County. The architecture of the dwelling, including form and minimal ornament, is typical of many residential buildings constructed in small towns throughout Baltimore County in the 1920s. According to prior documentation, the Patrick J. Caslin House was built in 1926 with materials acquired from Sears, Roebuck, and Company.¹

Settled as early as 1801 by John Clark, the community now known as Texas, Maryland, was originally referred to as Clark's Switch. Over the next decades, the numerous quarries and mining opportunities surrounding the area drew many people to the settlement at Clark's Switch, which was soon known as Clarksville, and then as Ellengowan.² Throughout the 19th century, Texas was well known as a center for limestone quarries.

The quarrying of Texas limestone for commercial investment began in 1804. The availability of this resource meant prosperity not only for local builders, but also for local farmers, for a large amount of Texas limestone was burned to produce lime for the conditioning of soil. From 1804 until 1840, the quarrying of limestone around Texas increased dramatically, resulting in a total of roughly 50 limestone kilns in operation during the last half of the 19th century. In 1877 alone, there were no fewer than 42 lime kilns in or near the center of Texas, most of which were situated along the Northern Central Railway near the town's railroad station. This latter fact is probably due to the ease with which the final product could be shipped out of Texas for distribution and sale to other parts of the county.³

¹ Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

² The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

³ The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 129; see also *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p. 47.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1804

Name Patrick J. Caslin House, 40 Church Lane, Cockeysville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

By the mid-19th century, the community was officially known as Texas. Its change in name was apparently spurred by a nationalistic fervor that overtook the area during the Mexican-American War.⁴ The industrial opportunity in the town led to an increasing population in Texas. In 1881, the town's population had reached 649, nearly two and one-half times that of Cockeysville, which was located only one mile to the north. Although no employment statistics exist for this time period, it is probable that the local quarries or kilns employed the majority of the residents of Texas. With increasing interests in the quarrying of limestone and its location along the Northern Central Railway, Texas then needed to accommodate the needs of its citizens. In 1852, St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded. To meet the educational needs of children in the town, a schoolhouse was erected prior to 1877 along Beaver Dam Road. In addition, the Baltimore County Poor House was built in 1873 just east of Texas and York Road.⁵

The residential population of Texas lived primarily along the Church Lane corridor, perpendicular to the Northern Central Railway line through the town. Even with its strong economic growth from the 1860s through the 1880s, the citizens of Texas occupied only a small geographic area around the thriving commercial center of the railroad station. Although a few of the more wealthy citizens of the town had larger, more rural properties along other improved and unimproved roads that encircled the town, the vast majority of residential structures were built at the heart of the town.⁶

By the early 20th century, the community increased its density without expanding its borders. The town continued to thrive along Church Lane. It was at this point in the history of Texas that the Patrick J. Caslin House was constructed in the thriving community. With increased commercial development to the north of Baltimore City in the mid- and late 20th century, however, the population and building stock of Texas has begun

⁴ J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), n.p; see also John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 324, and The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

⁵ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 882.

⁶ *Atlas of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p.47.

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Inventory No. BA-1804

Name Patrick J. Caslin House, 40 Church Lane, Cockeysville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

a decline. The removal of the grade crossing along Church Lane now prevents passage from York Road through to Beaver Dam Road, and the residential community has been effectively cut off from the surrounding area. Additionally, an increasing number of properties have been purchased and developed by quarry interests, and much of the 19th and early 20th century residential buildings have been demolished.⁷

⁷ *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915), n.p.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-1804

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory
Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc.. *The Limestone Valley.* Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
McGrain, John. *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985.
Scharf, Thomas J. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .10 Acres
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name Cockeysville Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since 1926, the Patrick J. Caslin House has been associated with the 2.3 acres known as tax parcel 223 of map 51, located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

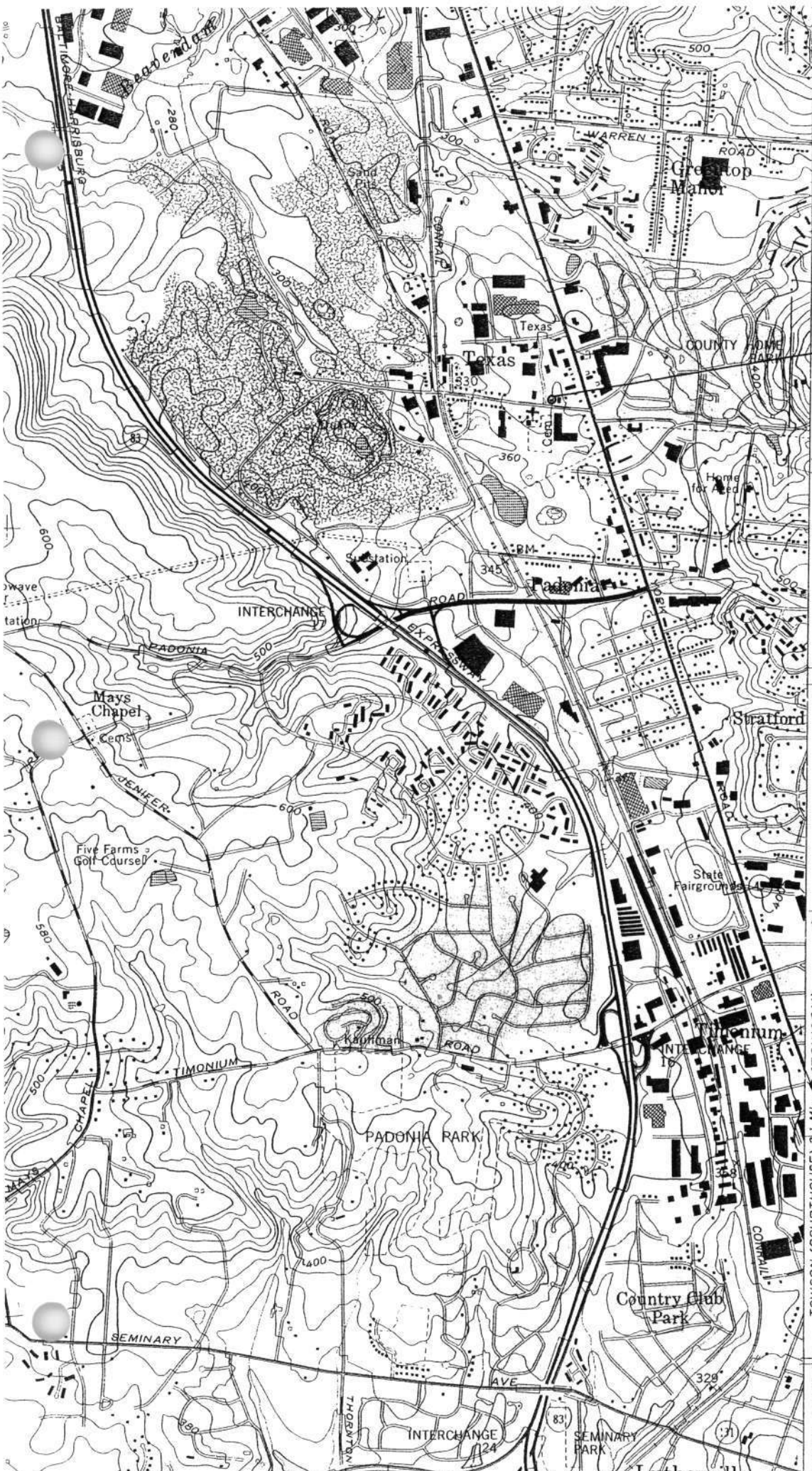
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	April 24, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



USGS Quad: **COCKEYSVILLE**
Scale: 1:24,000

BA-1804
Patrick J. Caslin House
40 Church Lane
Cockeysville
Baltimore County



WARREN 0.5 MI.
4370
4369
27°30'
4368
4367
TOWSON (COURTHOUSE) 3.1 MI.
BALTIMORE (JUNC. U.S. 1) 9.1 MI.
0.5 MI. TO MD. 45



BA-1804

PATRICK J. CASLIN HOUSE
40 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST CORNER, CAMERA FACING,
NORTHEAST



BA-1804

PATRICK J. CASLIN HOUSE
40 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER, CAMERA FACING
SOUTHWEST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Patrick J. Caslin House

AND/OR COMMON

St Joseph's Community Health Center

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

40 Church Lane

CITY, TOWN

Cockeysville P.O.

☒ VICINITY OF Texas

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd Congressional District

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☒ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER: Health Center**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

The Archdiocese of Baltimore/
St Joseph's Roman Catholic ChurchRectory Phone
Telephone #: 666-1619

STREET & NUMBER

101 Church Lane

CITY, TOWN

Cockeysville P.O.

☒ VICINITY OF Texas

STATE, zip code

Maryland # 21030

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Baltimore County Courts Building

Liber #: E.H.K. 5810

Folio #: 516

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

BA-1804

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This dwelling is located approximately 40 feet from the street on the north side of Church Lane in Texas. It is of square central block design, with a one story extension on the north-west. The foundation is of uncoursed stone. The house itself is frame, at one time stucco over lathe, presently covered with aluminum siding. It is two stories with unfinished attic and has a shingled equilateral hip roof with a two bay hip dormer which runs north-south on the ridge of the roof. Originally all roofs (house, dormers, porches) had deep overhangs with exposed rafter ends. These have been altered. Those on the roof are gone, while those on porches and gables have been modified, with the use of aluminum. There is a small functional brick chimney on the west.

The south facade is four bays wide i.e. a door and a triad of sash windows on the first floor and two sets of double windows on the second. The east and west facades are two bays deep, while the south is three. All windows on the first and second floors are 3/1 lite. These upper lites are divided by mullions into 3 vertical panes. Wind-in the gables are 6 lite casement, which open inward. The entrance door on the south facade is half glass. This glass is beveled on the outside and divided by vertical mullions.

There is a four bay, one story porch on the south. This porch is supported by three square stone pillars of uncoursed stone. These pillars are topped with simple truncated wood columns, which support the hip roof. A diamond shaped colored glass window, at stair landing level on the west lends a decorative element to this otherwise very simple and functional house.

The house is of side hall plan, two rooms deep on the east. The parlor is separated from the hall by an archway flanked by half walls which are paneled and topped by Doric columns. Baseboards are wide and plain. Trim around the windows is plain but flared at the top. Pipes and radiators are exposed. The dining room immediately north of the parlor is reached through double glass doors. The kitchen is on the north-west north of the hall. There is evidence of the flue from an old cook stove. A small pantry is located off of the kitchen.

The second floor is reached by two run stairs, with a small landing, on the west side of the entrance hall. The handrail, newel and balusters are a plain dark wood. There are four bedrooms and bath on the second floor. Only the north-east and south-east bedrooms have closets. A wide enclosed two run stairway, in the south-west bedroom leads to the unfinished attic. Painted on one of the rafters is "This house was built in the year 1926 and painted by William F. Grimm Cockeysville".

The cellar is of uncoursed stone, which has been partially stuccoed. The floor is cement. There are two windows on the east wall. Entrance to the cellar is by an enclosed stairway, on the west wall between the entrance hall and kitchen.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

BA-1804

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Adaptive Use Street Scape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1926

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This modest two story, frame dwelling is part of the street scape formed by the buildings in the St Joseph's Church complex on the east end of Church Lane. In size and scale it blends homogeniously with the other buildings. Plans and details of construction are similar to those models found in builder's catalogues of the period.

The property itself was first purchased by the Archdiocese of Baltimore from the Misses Price in 1923 for \$1,918, including the sites for Community Hall and the house. The house lot was sold to Patrick Caslin in 1926, with a number of covenants. These included: the minimum setback of the house from the street, 40 feet; the minimum cost for any house erected, \$4,000; that it could not be used for commercial purposes; nor could it be sold to blacks. The property returned to the church in 1976, through the will of Mrs Caslin. It was purchased from the estate for \$40,000. It is presently being rennovated and restored for use as a community health center. This is a joint venture of St Joseph's Church and St Joseph's Hospital. It is a good example of adaptive usage.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

BA- 1804

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore County Land Records: WPC 633/60, WPC 577/552, WPC 489/222, WPC 442/316, WPC 322/385, WPC 315/574, WPC 283/478,
Baltimore County Mortgage Records: WPC 252/99, NBM 221/196,
Baltimore County Wills: T.L.R. 1/217

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

50 X 143

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Marion S. Anderson (student)

ORGANIZATION

Goucher College

STREET & NUMBER

200 Brightdale Road

CITY OR TOWN

Timonium

DATE

December 19, 1978

TELEPHONE

252 - 1576

STATE

Maryland # 21093

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

CHAIN OF TITLE

ST JOSEPH'S COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

40 Church Lane

5810/56 - 29 September 1977 - Albert F. Caslin deed to Rev William D. Borders. Lot size 50'X143' North side of Church Lane Texas

Being same lot

WPC 633/60 - 27 May 1926- Archbishop Michael J. Curley deed in fee to Patrick J. Caslin - subject to covenants - Lot size 50'X143'

Covenants

1. No shop, store, factory, saloon, public garage or auto repair business or business house of any kind shall be erected or maintained on the land or any part thereof, hereby conveyed but the said premises shall be occupied and used for residential purposes only and not otherwise.
2. There shall not at any time be more than one residence or dwelling house on the land or any part thereof hereby conveyed.
3. No residence or dwelling erected shall be erected or kept on said land or any part thereof costing less than \$4,000
4. No residence or dwelling house shall be erected on said land or any part thereof wholly or partly within 40 feet from the north side of Church Lane
5. No nuisance of any kind shall be maintained or allowed thereon, nor any use thereof made or permitted which shall be noxious or dangerous to health.
6. That the said land hereby conveyed shall not or shall any part thereof be rented, used, leased, transferred to or occupied by persons of negro extraction
7. Distinctly covenanted and agreed between the parties hereto that all the covenants and agreements above expressed shall be held to run with and bind the land hereby conveyed and all subsequent owners and occupants thereof.

Part of Parcel

WPC 577/552 - 21 September 1923 - Mary Bissell Price deed in Fee to Rev. Michael J. Curley - \$1,957.50 - 2.61 acres
On the south side of Texas Lane, end of the first line of a parcel G.H.C. 29/316 John Clark to Francis Patrick Kendrick 18 May 1860 (first graveyard lot)

Part of land

WPC 442/316 - 6 March 1915 - Cassandra Lee Arnold deed in fee simple to Mary Bissell Price - \$11,500 - containing 95.50 acres of land.
This lot ran from York Turnpike Road to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad

Part of Tract of Land Lot C of the Real Estate of Mary C. Nisbet

BA-1804

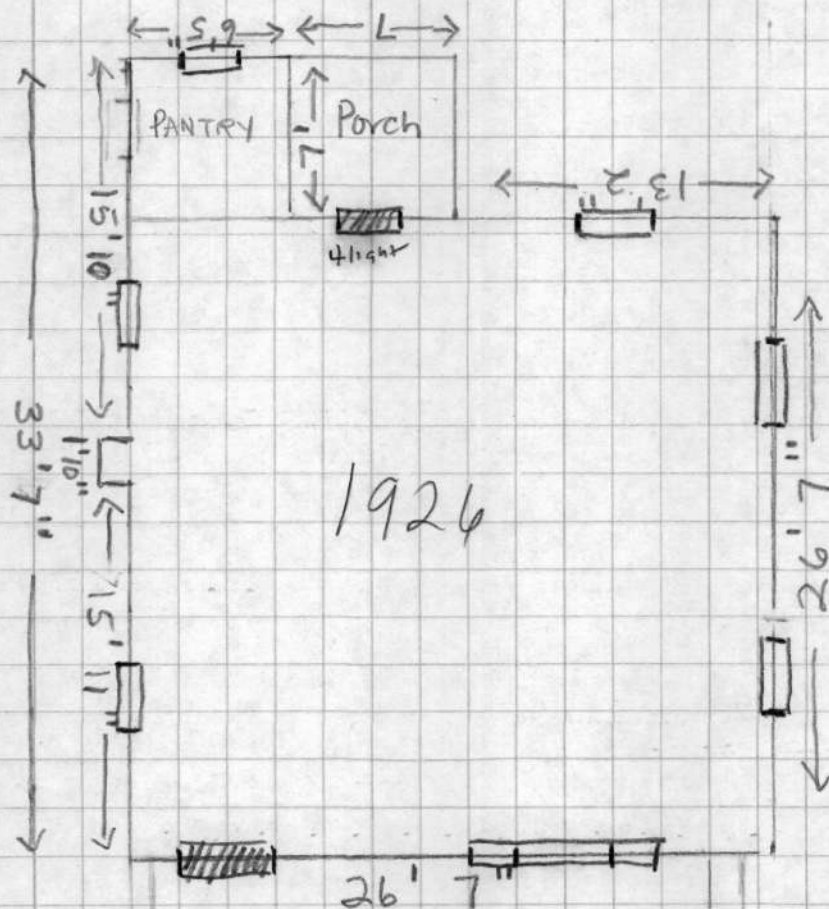
Will of Mary Cockey Owings Nisbet Liber 1/216-223 - pp 220 devised to her daughter Cassandra wife of Thomas Lee Lot C containing 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, 3 roods and 19 $\frac{4}{10}$ acres of land - Will made in May 1848

Lot C was a part of Division # 4 of the real estate of Thomas Cockey Deye which was distributed by order of the High Court of Chancery in 1808. It was inherited by Mary Cockey Owings Nisbet

ST JOSEPHS COMM. HEALTH CENTER
#40 CHURCH LANE

BA-1804

NORTH



1 Square = 2 feet

BA-1804
TEXAS

